

That the Fifty-sixth Legislative Assembly designate Sakakawea to be honored and memorialized with a statue in the National Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the chairman of each Indian tribe in this state, to each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Gordon Davidson, of California, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004.

George M. Langford, of New Hampshire, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation.

Joseph A. Miller, Jr., of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Robert C. Richardson, of New York, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Cleo Parker Robinson, of Colorado, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004.

Maxine L. Savitz, of California, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Luis Sequeira, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2004.

Alice Rae Yelen, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 2001.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, I also report favorably a Public Health Service list which was printed in full in the *RECORD* of January 19, 1999, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar, that the nomination list lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of the Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

In the Public Health Service, nominations beginning Roger I.M. Glass, and ending Richard C. Whitmire, which were received by the Senate and appeared in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD* of January 19, 1999.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. KYL, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 826. A bill to limit the acquisition by the United States of land located in a State in which 25 percent or more of the land in that State is owned by the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. BYRD):

S. 827. A bill to establish drawback for imports of N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide based on exports of N-tert-Butyl-2-benzothiazolesulfenamide; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 828. A bill for the relief of Corina Dechalup; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 829. A bill to deauthorize the project for navigation, Searsport Harbor, Searsport, Maine; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S. 830. A bill to deauthorize the project for navigation, Carvers Harbor, Vinalhaven, Maine; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 831. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set aside up to \$2 per person from park entrance fees or assess up to \$2 per person visiting the Grand Canyon or other national park to secure bonds for capital improvements to the park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. ROTH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Mr. HAGEL):

S. Con. Res. 27. A concurrent resolution establishing the policy of the United States toward NATO's Washington Summit; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. KYL, and Mr. HELMS):

S. 826. A bill to limit the acquisition by the United States of land located in a State in which 25 percent or more of the land in that State is owned by the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

NO NET LOSS OF PRIVATE LANDS ACT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, this is really the "No-Net-Gain" bill that we have talked about before. The regulation is a commonsense proposal that will limit additional Federal land acquisition in public land States. The Federal Government continues to acquire more land throughout the Nation in every State of the Union, and folks are saying we have to take a new look at the growth of the Federal Government and begin to protect private property rights. This, however, only applies to States in which 25 percent or more of the State now belongs to the Federal Government. So, as you can imagine, the acquisition of additional lands is

especially a problem for those of us living in the West.

Roughly 50 percent of the land in my home State of Wyoming is owned by the Federal Government. In some States it is as high as 87 percent—in Nevada. In Colorado, the home State of the Presiding Officer, it is higher than 50 percent. This bill deals with that sort of phenomenon. As you probably know, in the past, of course, much land was set aside in parks and forests. They were reserve lands. And I support that. I am glad they are set aside. These are national treasures and we want to keep them.

Much of the land, of course, was then put into private ownership through the Homestead Act. When that was concluded, there were still lands there that were left afterwards, and they were taken and are now managed by the Bureau of Land Management. These were not lands that were ever reserved; these were lands that were simply left over when the Homestead Act was completed.

So they, too, are managed for many uses and are important. This bill in no way asks these total lands be reduced. We are simply saying whenever there is an acquisition made for something that is useful—and it does allow the Federal Government to do that, of course—that an equal value of land, Federal land, be sent back into private ownership.

The Federal Government, of course, makes it a little more difficult sometimes in the States to have multiple use, to use them, to set them aside, to manage the environment, but at the same time have economic activities, to have mining, to have oil, to have timber, to have grazing. These are the things, of course, that are the lifeblood to the Western States. This creates often a hardship for the local economies; and it depresses the economy.

The Clinton administration, I think, has been particularly difficult in the way it has handled some of the public lands. The latest proposal, the Lands Legacy Initiative, is an example of a rather expansive acquisition of Federal lands. Again I say I have no objection to the maintaining of lands that have a special character, that have a special need, to be reserved into public ownership. All we say is, if you are going to do that, then release an equal value amount of lands back into private ownership. Many of us are very concerned about the Lands Legacy Initiative, that it will again impede the private ownership, which, of course, is a very basic thing to this whole country.

I think the time has come to put some kind of a bridle on the insatiable appetite for additional land in the western part of the United States. The No-Net-Loss of Private Lands Act is, I think, a reasonable approach to an ever-increasing growth of Federal land ownership. This measure requires the Federal Government to release an equal value of land when it acquires property in the States that are at least 25 percent federally owned.